FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1838. — [NO. 1110.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, after which they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant favorable terms for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.
August 31, 1838. 9 3m

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber (at the Sign of the big Boot, Person Street,) has just received a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, comprising a great variety of style and quality, which will be sold low for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY.
September 5, 1838. 9-3w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending a

BOARDING HOUSE,

is encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie and the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a month for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Notice.

HAVING desirous to move to the West, I shall offer at Public Sale on Friday the 28th inst., (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,) 320 acres of LAND, including the Plantation on which I live, situate 19 miles South East of Fayetteville, and 3 miles West of Cape Fear River. Said Land is well timbered, and offers very great inducements to any person who may have the means and hands to embark in the Lumber or Timber business, which no doubt would prove a facility in making money. Of said Land there is about 200 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, &c. as any Piney land in this section of country. A further description I deem unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase can call and view the premises themselves. At the same time I will offer for sale all my Stock of every kind, &c. &c. then at Sale.

ARCH'D McDONALD
Robeson County, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 3wpd

For Sale,

A VERY superior up country-made four horse Wood WAGON, new and warranted of good workmanship and materials. It can be seen in my yard in the rear of C. J. Orrell's Store, Hay street. Orders will be received by the Subscriber for Wagons, and furnished at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
September 5, 1838. 9-4wteow1m.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of John Selph, deceased, having issued to the subscriber, at September Term, 1838, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and those who have claims against the said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838.

Further Notice.

On Thursday the 27th day of September, I shall expose to Public Sale, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of John Selph, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, Watchmakers' and Silversmiths' TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms made known on day of sale.

Also, at same time will be hired two negro Men and one Boy until 1st January next.

JAMES MILLAR, Adm'r.
September 4, 1838. 9ts

Pocket Book Lost.

On Tuesday last, August 28th, the Subscriber lost on the Turnpike Road, between the town of Fayetteville and his residence, a Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, containing four $100 Bills on the Bank of Cape Fear; one $50 Bill South Carolina Bank not recollected; one $20, ditto, ditto; some small bills, principally South Carolina, together with sundry Notes and Accounts, among which was one Note against Angus Campbell for $2 50; one against Alexander Culbreth for $2 50; one against Daniel McPherson for $1 50. A liberal reward will be given to the finder. Those persons against whom I have Notes, are resquested not to pay any other than myself.

ARCH'D SHAW.
August 30, 1838. 9-3w

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

A CARD.

DR ROBERTS, Surgon Dentist, has arrived in town, and may be seen at Mrs Smith's Boarding House, Gillespie Street. Ladies wanted on at their residence if requested.

September 5, 1838. 9-3w

Lost last Night,

A SMALL Gold Lepine WATCH, the letter W scratched on the back, and the initials T. D. S. engraved very slightly on the inside. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Book Store. Silversmiths and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale or repair.

THOS. D STEWART.
September 5. 1838. 9-3w

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 55, NASSAU STREET.
New York,

HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.

New York, 21st July, 1838. 5 8w

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Aug 18 7 tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1838

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.
August 10, 1838

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 10, 1838 6tf

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hortful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J Hale, Fayetteville, N C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Selph & Pyle are requested to call and settle their accounts, as Mr. Selph is deceased, and it is important that the business should be closed. All persons having claims against said Firm will present them for payment. The Shop will be kept open and the business carried on as heretofore.

BENJ'N PYLE.
August 29, 1838. 8 4w

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, about the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:

FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, aged 38 years, small of stature and cross eyed,—and her *three* children, John, Henry and Ann Eliza.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a Blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender make, and somewhat bleareyed.

HENRY is about 18 years, light colour, and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, aged 16, and not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said Slaves have been assisted in making their escape, as Henry has been seen in the City of New York.—The above reward will be paid for their delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for either of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs. of James Beggs.
August 28, 1838. 8tf

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with Out Houses attached, for the term of 12 months. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 3w

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. Those entrusting their business to him, may rely upon prompt attention.

ELIJAH FULLER.

N. B. Printed forms furnished gratis to those who wish.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1838. 8 4w

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw will commence on the first day of October, 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught, which comprises a complete English Education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing and Painting, including Maps of every division of the Globe, Needle work, including every variety of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons, Work bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax Work of every variety; the making of Fire Screens and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books, Materials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK STORE and LOT, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel on Hay Street, owned and occupied by Henry P. Peck. For terms, inquire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the premises.

Should it not be sold before the 1st of October, it will be rented for one year from that date.

GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1838. 6-tf10

COLONEL MACERONI.

FROM THE LONDON ATLAS.

Memoirs of the Life and Adventures of Colonel Maceroni, late Aid-de-Camp to Joachim Murat, King of Naples, Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of St. George of the Two Sicilies, Ex-General of Brigade in the service of the Republic of Columbia, &c. &c. With a Portrait, 2 *vols., London,* 1231.

The Marquis Maceroni, the grandfather of our author, was one of the "richest noblemen" of Rome; but expending a large portion of his property in improving certain alum works which he held in lease from the government, and being afterwards unable to obtain a renewal of his lease, of which, it appears, he was defrauded by an intrigue at court, he fell into pecuniary difficulties. By the unjust proceedings of the authorities, he failed to obtain the indemnification to which he was entitled for the outlay he had made, and he died a poor and disappointed man, leaving a large family behind. The father of our author obtained an appointment at Marseilles, but losing it subsequently, he entered the French army. We next find him setting up a school at Gibraltar, from which, the writer tells us, he "was expelled by the authorities," who, it seems, "feared the light of education."

He now came to England as a commercial agent, formed an acquaintance with Mr. Rothschild, and married the daughter of a Sheffield manufacturer. In 1788, our author was born at Manchester. After some school experience in England, the future aid-de-camp of the King of Naples was sent, at fifteen years of age, to reside with his uncle at Rome, where his time was spent in an agreeable round of amusements. A strong love of adventure, a taste for all sorts of sports, and a daring disposition, early distinguished our hero. We need not follow him through his career of anecdotes and accidents, which form a perfect mosaic in their way, but bring him at once to Naples, where, after distinguishing himself in the social and gallant circles of the place, he was finally appointed aid-de camp to Murat in January, 1814. The history of that period, and the reverses of Murat, are so familiar to our readers, that it is needless to touch upon the public details that occupy this portion of the narrative. When Murat was fast losing his ascendancy, Col. Maceroni, who had been much employed by him in confidential missions, was engaged in negotiating terms for him with the allies in Paris. At length he succeeded in obtaining an offer of a residence for him in Austria, with a free passport for himself and six followers, on condition that he adopted the private title named in the passport—Count Lipona. With this proposal, and now acting as the agent of the allies, Colonel Maceroni repaired to Corsica, to which place Murat had succeeded in making his escape; but it was too late. Murat had already adopted the frantic resolution of endeavoring to re-assert his claim to the throne with a handful of men; and the advice of his friends to avail himself of the Emperor of Austria's offer was urged upon him in vain. As an alternative, however, in case of a reverse, Colonel Maceroni gave him the passport, and Murat set sail with his tiny fleet, which, in the course of night, was scattered over the sea. The sequel is well known. Seeing that the expedition was hopeless, he resolved to avail himself of the passport, and go to Trieste; but it was necessary to take in water and provisions, and so he put into the port of Pizzo. Here he was seized, cast into prison, and by a summary process condemned and shot. This was in October, 1815. Colonel Maceroni, having discharged his mission at Corsica, proceeded on his way to Paris. The authorities, however, were suspicious at that time of every body, and the Colonel was seized and put into prison. After suffering some hardships, he at last succeeded in interesting the British ambassador in his behalf, and at length procured his release and returned to England, not without loss, however, of personal property. Soon after this, the struggle of the South American patriots attracted the sympathies of our author; he embarked ardently in their cause, spent all his means in their support, was treated with the usual ingratitude, and reduced to penury. He now devoted himself industriously to other pursuits, for which his inventive mind appears to be well adapted, and after bringing to perfection a steam carriage, of a very ingenius construction, he was compelled to abandon it for want of funds, or rather his want of funds was taken advantage of by others, and he lost the benefit of his design. Failing in this, and in other projects, his last resource, as far as we can gather from his own statemens, was the preparation of this work for the press.

Such is a rapid sketch of the principal facts of a personal kind contained in these volumes. But the reader must consult in the volumes themselves, if he would obtain a fuller view of the curious matter with which they are filled. The historical narrative interspersed throughout occupy a considerable part of the whole; they relate to events with which the public are already acquainted, and which the writer might have spared. But jealous of the honor of Murat, and bearing his patron in affectionate remembrance, it is natural that Colonel Maceroni should dwell at superfluous length on the European wars in which he was engaged. We shall not enter upon the wide field of discussion which Colonel Maceroni's opinions open upon many questions connected with the campaign in Italy, and the conduct of Napoleon generally; contenting ourselves with the simple expression of our dissent from the main conclusions at which he has arrived. A writer who does not hesitate to declare his regret that Napoleon did not aim at the universal dominion of Europe,* may be permitted to enjoy his notions without interruption. We must observe, however, that Colonel Maceroni appears to us to entertain a very mistaken view of the character of Murat, excusable, perhaps, in his peculiar position, but essentially injurious to strict historical justice. Murat was either a very capricious or a very indecisive man—considered in a civil capacity. He was undoubtedly the best cavalry officer in Europe—and there his unimpeachable merit ends. He was impetuous; in the field brave to a fault; had the heart of a lion, and was not destitute of some soldierly magnanimity; but as a King and a legislator he put forward very slight claims to admiration, and even those were outweighed by a thousand errors. He was lamentably deficient in judgment, and that was probably the spring of all his mistakes, and of that infirmity of purpose which perpetually haunted him in council. There is no doubt that the alliance into which he entered with Austria in 1814, was an act of treachery to Napoleon, and that it was one of the accelerating causes of Napoleon's downfall. His subsequent desire to enter the French army—when his prospects at Naples were growing gloomy—is an evidence of that weakness which rendered him unfit for the trust to which Napoleon had elevated him. It is true, that as King of Naples he felt he was a mere instrument in the hands of the French Emperor, and that he longed to release himself from restraint. But this argument goes for nothing. Murat ought to have known, when he received the crown, that he was Napoleon's creature, and had he been a man of sense he must have been aware of the conditions upon which he was raised to a throne. The attempt to realize an independent monarchy under these circumstances was in the last degree preposterous. But Napoleon knew Murat well when he announced in the Moniteur that the "King of Naples being ill, has left the command of the army, and placed it in the hands of the Viceroy of Italy. The latter is more accustomed to great administrations, and has the confidence of the Emperor."—Inflamed at this open insult, Murat addressed the following letter to Napoleon, which we quote, because we believe it has never before been printed in this country:

SIRE—The wound inflicted on my honor is given, and it is not in your Majesty's power to heal it. You have insulted an old companion in arms, faithful to you in your dangers, not little instrumental to your victories—the sustainer of your greatness—the re-animater of your waning courage on the eighteenth *Brumaire*.

When a man, you say, has the honor to be allied to your illustrious family, he should do nothing to peril its interests or cast a shadow upon its splendor. And I, Sire, say to you *in* reply, that your family has received from me as much honor as it has conferred through my alliance with Caroline.

Although a King, a thousand times have I sighed for those times when only an officer I had superiors, but no master. Become a King, but in this high station tyrannized over by your Majesty, dominated in my family, I have felt more than ever the want of independence—the thirst for liberty.—Thus do you afflict—thus do you sacrifice to your suspicions the men who are most faithful to you, and who have served you best in the career of your stupendous fortunes. Thus was Fouche immolated to Savary, Talleyrand to Champagny, Champagny himself to Bassano, and Murat to Beauharnais—to Beauharnis who with you has the merit of dumb obedience, and that other merit (more grateful still, because more servile) of having cheerfully announced to the Senate of France your repudiation of his own mother!

I can no longer withhold from my people some restoration of trade and relief from the evils which the maritime war has brought upon them.

From what I have said to your majesty and of myself, it is evident that our mutual and ancient confidence is somewhat shaken, but maugre the wrongs I have endured, I am still your brother and faithful brother-in-law.

(Signed) JOACHIM.

We would ask those persons who are in the habit of accusing legitimacy of oppression, selfishness and deceit, to look at this picture of two kings raised from the people, and mutually charging each other with tyranny and bad faith. We do not believe that there is more virtue in legitimate than in illegitimate kings—but we resist cant in every shape.

So much was said, in the publications of the time, about Col. Maceroni's conduct in giving the passport to Murat, which was conditional upon his acceptance of the terms proffered by the allies, that we gladly leave that point for the consideration of the public, and proceed to exhibit a few scraps from the memoir, with which we will conclude.

Of the death of the Duke D'Enghien, Col. Maceroni observes as follows:

"In 1804 the Duke D'Enghien of the blood royal of France, being grand-son of the Prince of Conde, was known by the French government to be on the frontiers endeavoring to second the conspiracies and expected insurrections in France Bonaparte, under such circumstances, certainly did violate the territory of Baden, to the extent of some few yards, caused him to be seized, tried and executed. I do not approve of that act, although any other King in Europe would have done the like."

Upon what grounds does Colonel Maceroni assert that "any other King in Europe would have done the like?" Assertions of this kind, to be sure, are worth nothing; but they have the injurious effect of reducing the enormous guilt of such revolting acts in the estimation of hasty and unthinking people. Why not boldly condemn the atrocious proceeding, instead of thus frittering away its criminality, by hinting that it was no more than others would have done in the same circumstances? In the same spirit Colonel Maceroni informs us that Napoleon "certainly did violate the territory of Baden to the extent of some few yards." Why, he sent two detachments of troops across the Rhine, at night, to an obscure German town, where the Duke D'Enghien was residing in retirement, and in flagrant violation of the laws of nations, caused him to be arrested. Yet this is called violating the territory of Baden to the extent of a few yards. After this we may expect to find Napoleon's violent outrage upon the neutrality of Prussia, and his forcible occupation of Auspach and Bareuth treated as a mere trifling infringement of national rights!

Colonel Maceroni is not always so rash in his observations. Sometimes, but rarely, he checks this hasty spirit, and counsels politicians of his own cast wisely. Thus, speaking of a counsel of State, which Joseph had formed in Naples, he adds this wholesome lesson upon the dangers of revolutions:—

"I think I see my radical friends smile at my approval of such a kind of Parliament; but I would have them look around, and tell me if there has not been abundant proof that wise republican institutions never have been permanently established by a people not gradually improved in mind, instructed in the real wants of social life, accustomed to respect authority, and, above all, the laws; able to distinguish between the visionary and practicable, the possible and the impossible. Knowledge, I mean particularly knowledge of the social science, is of gradual growth; truly it must be fostered, and such institutions as above described are calculated to do so. The true rational spirit of social liberty can never be obtained by a community of sudden leaps of revolutionary subversion. The huge wave that hurries the swimmer towards the beach is likely to drag him back again into the abyss; and though it may again uplift his torn and exhausted body, again a revulsion will delay his progress, and make him wish that gentler ripples and more moderate breezes had been engaged to help him on his way."

But passing from politics, here is an account of a duel which Colonel Maceroni fought in Naples with an officer, from whom he had received an offence.

"We fought with swords in the garden of a tavern called the Carciofala (the artichoke,) near the Ponte della Maddalena; he was a very cautious fighter, and well for him he was so. He tired out my patience by constantly jumping backwards at every move—a dozen times did I drive him to the verge of the ditch, from one side of the garden to the other. My second was too conceding, for had he not at each of those times allowed my adversary's second to interpose his sword and stop the 'round,' I would either have driven him into the ditch or my sword through his body. He was a capital fencer, so I was bound to caution; however, at last I passed my sword through his right arm near the shoulder, and then the seconds put a stop to the affair. My second, who was the Prince Ferdinand Colonna Stigliana, took the jumping back as a good joke, and that he thought too lightly of my adversary to forbid the timely interposition of his second's sword. He afterwards allowed that he had been in error, which he certainly had, and gave my opponent an undue advantage."

The love of adventure is abundantly exemplified in this work. From amidst a multitude of anecdotes of this kind, take an exploit performed at the church of St. Peter's at Rome—a hair brained feat.

"Around the church, at the spring of the roof, is a broad cornice, and Rochow and I amused ourselves and horrified Landou and Du Tertre, by leaping across the chasms formed by the cornices of the pilasters. Upon arriving at the top of the 'lantern,' on which is the ball and cross, we mounted the little iron ladder that turns under the ball like 'futtock shrouds' of a ship's top, and got to stand upon the ball. The French had placed there a lightning conductor rising about ten feet above the summit of the cross, to which it is attached by strong screw staples. By means of this rod (nearly two inches in diameter,) we got upon the cross top, and then I 'swarmed' myself up the conductor, so as to embrace with my thighs a flange which at two feet from the point receives four thick wire stays attached to the ball below. In this position, my head was actually two feet above the golden point of the conductor. The wind, being very high, caused me to sway from side to side, in a manner unpleasant to behold, while Hullmandel, Landou, and Rochow, were standing under me, on the arms of the cross.—They all three resolved upon taking my place; so after attaching with copper wire, to the point of the conductor a little leaden plate, with our names engraved thereon, and a ribbon six yards long, I descended to the cross, and my comrades, each in succession, swarmed up to the top of the conductor. The sight of so singular a performance had attracted a crowd of people in the grand square before the church, and the chief 'Custode,' or church keeper, took it into his head that something strange and treasonable was performing. The long ribbon he took to be a signal to the enemy's ships that might be on the coast, only twelve miles distant; in fine, he did not know what to make of us, so forthwith he sent for a public officer who came with a file of soldiers, and waited for our descending to the door of the stairs that opens into the church. Arrived at this door, it was opened by the private 'custode,' when we were received by the soldiers with fixed bayonets, very much to our surprise, and to the bewilderment and terror of a German and two Italians, perfect strangers to us, but who happened to be descending the church at the same time. The anxiety of these gentlemen to make our captors believe that they had nothing to do with the 'conspiracy,' made us laugh so heartily as to leave us little power of speech to persuade the police officer of the truth of their vehement assertions."

The versatility of Col. Maceroni's genius will be best described in his own language. The annexed passage is a winding up of some hints upon fencing, an art in which our author is evidently proficient:

"The great point in the art of defence is to wound without being wounded. Now there is no such certain mode of avoiding the enemy's blade as by keeping out of its reach. But how can that be done, seeing that you must also think of offending your opponent! Reader, I will show you, if you will help me to buy a loaf of bread for my children, by giving me a shilling a lesson!—And for the same small fee, I will teach you the small sword also, and how to shoot with a pistol, so that at a "snap shot" you shall smash a brick at fifty yards distance three times out of four! I will show my readers at the proper place what I *have* done with a pistol and a rifle, and I will engage to teach any man of ordinary aptness to do the like. I will also undertake to give instructions in chemistry, field fortification, angling, the construction of fishing rods, and all sorts of tackle: the Italian, French and Spanish languages, (not English:) the construction of many new means for setting fire to an enemy's sails, ropes and masts, geology, steam locomotive engines and boilers, and cosmogony, besides many other things useful to gentlemen and noblemen who can afford to keep such an extra servant, for the mere wages of which, I would be glad to give instructions in the above branches, besides all that relates to the use of fire arms, either in sport or war. The publisher of this work, who has a just appreciation of my abilities, will probably supply me with a decent suit of clothes, that I may not disgrace my fellow servants on going to my place. And I can find four men whom I have extricated from great difficulties and a prison, who will give security for me to the amount of twenty-five shillings against my purloining any inkstand, paper, pens or pencils that I may have access to in the execution of my duty! I should have succeeded long ago in obtaining some such place as I now solicit, had I been able to muster the sum necessary to pay for an advertisement in the newspapers. But being pennyless, in rags, and consequently without a friend in the world, I have no chance of reviving and of resuming a station in society without using this book as a vehicle for the announcement of my ambitious pretensions."

This, indeed, is the sad close of the career of one who has passed through many brilliant scenes and who is at all events a brave and clever man. There are so many indications of his situation scattered through the

*We quote Colonel Maceroni's words—"Although the Emperor Napolean did not, *as I wish he had*, aim at the universal dominion over the Continent of Europe, still, it must be allowed, that he had become more or less misled by excess of power." Vol. I. p. 472.

work, that we believe we really serve his object in quoting the above passage, which we should otherwise scruple to extract. The reader will naturally inquire how it has happened that his fortunes should be so reduced! We apprehend the answer must be, that his temperament is too quick and violent for his own security and peace. He is too impatient to propitiate the good opinion of the world, and perhaps even of his friends: too hasty in imputing motives, and employing angry words. For instance he published a pamphlet upon street making, but it was neglected. Mark the result.

"Few but quacks and impostors are listened to in this country of impudent jobbing. have repeatedly sent copies of my 'Hints to Pavions, etc.,' to all the newspapers of London, but none have noticed the useful work, save the Times, the Morning Herald, and the Monthly Repository, whilst they have, at the same time, occupied whole columns of extracts from works of the most puerile and imbecile description. Do they go snacks with the paviours?"

Again, speaking of a gentleman who had taken some legal proceedings against him on a pecuniary matter:—

"But he is already, or will be, sorry for what he has done. Sorry as is a cur, that runs yelping away, under the smart of a proper good hiding or a kick in the jaws from the heel he had attempted to bite, as may be seen in a pamphlet, published by Effingham Wilson."

We notice these things, of which there are many examples, merely to point the moral of the tale. Such modes of retorting injuries—where there are injuries—is ill advised; and the disposition to imagine injuries or base motives where none can exist, as in the case of the press, is still more hurtful to a man's progress through life. But of this, more than enough.

The work, on the whole, is written with great shrewdness, and is full of exciting details. The account of the authors journey from Milan through the Austrian lines to Naples, and of the escape of Murat from Toulon to Corsica, are animated, striking, and deeply interesting. That the volume will be read with avidity may be fairly anticipated, but we trust that the author will ultimately derive something more useful from the publication than the barren curiosity of the public.

FROM WATERTON'S NATURAL HISTORY.

FIGHT WITH A LION.

In the month of July, 1831, two fine Lions made their appearance in a jungle some 20 miles distant from the cantonment of Rajcote, in the East Indies, where Capt. Woodhouse, and his two friends, Lts. Delamain and Lang, were stationed. An elephant was despatched to the place in the evening on which the information arrived; and on the morrow, at the break of day, the three gentlemen set off on horseback, full of glee, and elated with the hope of a speedy engagement. On arriving at the edge of the jungle, people were ordered to ascend the neighboring trees, that they might be able to trace the route of the lions in case they left the cover. After beating about in the jungle for some time, the hunters started the two lordly strangers. The officers fired immediately, and one of the lions fell to rise no more. His companion broke cover, and took off across the country. The officers now pursued him on horseback as fast as the nature of the ground would allow, until they learned from the men who were stationed in the trees, and who held up flags by way of signal, that the lion had gone back into the thicket. Upon this the three officers returned to the edge of the jungle, and having dismounted from their horses, they got upon the elephant; Capt. Woodhouse placing himself in the hindermost seat. They now proceeded towards the heart of the jungle, in the expectation of rousing the royal fugitive a second time. They found him standing under a large bush, with his face directly towards them. The lion allowed them to approach within range of his spring, and then he made a sudden dart at the elephant, clung on his trunk with a tremendous roar, and wounded him just above the eye. While he was in the act of doing this, the two lieutenants fired at him, but without success. The elephant now shook him off; but the fierce and sudden attack on the part of the lion seemed to have thrown him into the greatest consternation. This was the first time he had ever come in contact with so formidable an animal; and much exertion was used before his riders succeeded in urging him on again in quest of the lion. At last he became somewhat more tractable; but as he was advancing through the jungle, all of a sudden the lion, which had lain concealed in the high grass, made at him with redoubled fury. The officers now lost all hopes of keeping their elephant in order. He turned round abruptly, and was going away quite ungovernable, when the lion again sprang at him, seized his hinder parts with his teeth, and hung on them till the affrighted animal managed to shake him off by incessant kicking.

The lion retreated farther into the thicket; Capt. Woodhouse in the mean time firing a random shot at him, which proved of no avail, as the jolting of the elephant and th uproar of the moment prevented him from taking a steady aim. No exertions on the part of the officers could now force the terrified elephant to face his fierce foe, and they found themselves reduced to the necessity of dismounting. Determined, however, to come to still closer quarters with the formidable king of quadrupeds, Capt. Woodhouse took the desperate resolution to proceed on foot in quest of him, and after searching about for some time, he observed the lion indistinctly through the bushes, and discharged his rifle at him, but he was pretty well convinced that he had not hit him, for he saw the lion retire with the utmost composure into the thicker parts of the brake. The two lieutenants, who remained at the outside of the jungle, joined their companion on hearing the report of his gun.

The weather was intolerably sultry. After vainly spending a considerable time in creeping through the grass and bushes, with the hope of discovering the place of the lion's retreat, they concluded he had passed quite through the jungle, and gone off in an opposite direction. Resolved not to let their game escape, the lieutenants returned to the elephant, and immediately proceeded round the jungle, expecting to discover the route which they conjectured the lion had taken. Captain Woodhouse, however, remained in the thicket; and as he could discern the print of the animal's feet on the ground, he boldly resolved to follow up the track at all hazards. The Indian game-finder, who continued with his commander, at last espied the lion in the cover, and pointed him out to the captain, who fired, but unfortunately missed his mark. There was now no alternative left but to retreat and load his rifle. Having retired to a distance, he was joined by Lieutenant Delamain, who had dismounted from his elephant on hearing the report of the gun. This unexpected meeting increased the captain's hopes of ultimute success. He lost no time in pointing out to the lieutenant the place where he would probably find the lion, and said he would be up with him in a moment or two.

Lieut. Delamain, on going eight or ten paces down a sheep track, got a sight of the lion, and instantly discharged his rifle at him.

This irritated the mighty lord of the woods, and he rushed towards him, breaking through the bushes (to use the captain's own words) 'in a most magnificent style.' Capt. Woodhouse now found himself placed in an awkward situation. He was aware that if he retraced his steps in order to put himself in a better position for attack he would just get to the point from which the lieutenant had fired, and to which the lion was making, wherefore he instantly resolved to stand still, in the hope that the lion would pass by, at a distance of four yards or so, without perceiving him, as the intervening cover was thick and strong. In this, however, he was most unfortunately deceived; for the enraged lion saw him in passing, and flew at him with a dreadful roar. In an instant, as though it had been done by a stroke of lightning, the rifle was broken and thrown out of the captain's hand, his left arm at the same moment being seized by the claws, and his right by the teeth, of his desperate antagonist. While these two brave and sturdy combatants, 'whose courage none could stain,' were standing in mortal conflict, Lieutenant Delamain ran up, and discharged his piece full at the lion. This caused the lion and the captain to come to the ground together, while Lieutenant Delamain hastened out of the jungle to reload his gun. The lion now began to craunch the captain's arm, but as the brave fellow, notwithstanding the pain which this horrid process caused, had the cool determined resolution to lie still, the lordly savage let the left arm drop out of his mouth, and quietly placed himself in a crouching position, with both his paws upon the thighs of his fallen foe. While things were in this untoward situation, the captain unthinkingly raised his hand to support his head, which had got placed ill at ease in the fall. No sooner, however, had he moved it, than the lion seized the lacerated arm a second time, craunched it as before, and fractured the bone still higher up. This additional *memento mori* from the lion was not lost upon Captain Woodhouse; it immediately put him in mind that he had committed an act of imprudence in stirring. The motionless state in which he persevered after this broad hint, showed that he had learned to profit by the painful lesson.

He now lay bleeding and disabled under the foot of a mighty and irritated enemy. Death was close upon him, armed with every terror calculated to appal the heart of a prostrate and defenceless man. Just as this world, with all its fleeting honors, was on the point of vanishing forever, he heard two faint reports of a gun, which he thought sounded from a distance; but he was totally at a loss to account for them. He learned, after the affair was over, that the reports were caused by his friend at the outside of the jungle, who had flashed off some powder in order to be sure that the nipples of his rifle were clean.

The two Lieutenants were now hastening to his assistance, and he heard the welcome sound of feet approaching; but unfortunately, they were in a wrong direction, as the lion was betwixt them and him. Aware that if his friends fired the balls would hit him, after they passed through the lion's body, Captain Woodhouse quietly pronounced in a low and subdued tone, 'to the other side! to the other side!' Hearing the voice, they looked in the direction from wheuce it proceeded, and to their horror saw their brave companion in his utmost need. Having made a circuit, they cautiously came up on the other side, and Lieut. Delamain, whose coolness in encounters with wild beasts had always been conspicuous, from a distance of about a dozen yards, fired at the lion over the person of the prostrate warrior.

The lion merely quivered; his head dropped upon the ground, and in an instant he lay dead on his side, close to his intended victim.

Capture of a Pirate by the U. S. Ship Cyane.—By the arrival, last evening, of the bark Hellespont, Larrabee, from Oratara. Teneriffe, we learn that the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, had left the port of St. Cruz, (Teneriffe) having been informed of a piracy committed upon an English brig by a Spanish piratical brig, she touched at the Western Islands, and there receiving the additional information that the pirate was bound to St. Cruz, she bore away in pursuit, and found her lying at anchor in the harbor. This intelligence was communicated to the English Consul, and the whole crew of the pirate were arrested and carried before the tribunals at St. Cruz, for trial. The Cyane left again on the 25th July, for Madeira, on her way to Tangiers.—*New York Express.*

Female Ingenuity.—The Parisian ladies sport an *arrow*, studded tipped with diamonds as the ornament of their head-dresses. This arrow is, no doubt, directed against the hearts of their admirers; and indeed the contrivance is ingenious—for if the *shaft* should miss the aim, the diamonds, we should think, are likely to produce a very powerful impression!

INSTRUCTIONS

"Our enemies may boast and brag; but our friends abroad may be well assured, that our opponents will be able to effect nothing of a political character—neither *instructions*, direct nor inferential."—*Standard, Aug* 30.

This is the language of the self-styled, miscalled "Democratic Republican Party," and shows, out of their own mouths, what thorough contempt they have for the will of the people deliberately expressed, when that will happens not to be in unison with their wishes. No principle has been more insisted on by the Van Buren party, as of binding force, than that which acknowledges the right of the majority to govern, and holds the political being of a Representative amenable to the wishes of that majority, when clearly ascertained. If, then, this doctrine be true—that the Representative, no matter what may be the character of the station which he holds, exists from the people—is dependent upon them for the continued exercise of power—most certainly, it is neither "Republican" or "Democratic" on the part of the Representative, to attempt a prolongation of his existence politically, against the wishes of that majority, when fully and distinctly expressed.

In the late contest in this State, so far as we have personal knowledge, or have been informed, the issue was made up directly between the Sub-Treasury Scheme and a National Bank—an issue tendered by the Administration party and accepted by the Whigs. What is the result? Why, Notwithstanding the next Presidency was lugged in, neck and heels, and Mr. Clay was represented in every county as an Abolitionist, unworthy of the confidence of the South—notwithstanding the people were reminded constantly of their opposition to him in 1832, and the charge of fickleness and desertion of principle preferred against those disposed to support him now—we say, notwithstanding these extraneous circumstances, the Whigs have gloriously triumphed, and by a majority so decided, as to leave no room for cavil. For let the party say what they may, there is not a man claimed by the Whigs in that majority, that is not as true as steel to his Whig principles.

If, then, the application of the principle, so strenuously contended for, heretofore, by "*the* party," that the will of the majority should be considered the rule of political conduct, has ever been proper, what circumstances have arisen to change its obligatory character? Is it not an insult to the majesty of the people, in the teeth of such an expression of popular sentiment as our recent elections afford, to boast that nothing of a political character can be effected and that no instructions, either direct or inferential, can be accomplished?—Have the people decided in favor of the prominent measure of the Administration, or against it? If, in favor, there is an end of the question; but if, as we do know, they have set the seal of their reprobation upon it, then upon the principles, avowed in debate by Messrs. Brown and Strange, themselves, they are both imperatively called upon to resign forthwith. Through the medium of the ballot box, that most unerring index of public sentiment, they have been twice solemnly and deliberately called upon to return to the people the power which they are now exercising—they have been asked in language, not to be mistaken, to resign the station which they now hold.—We allude to the demand made last August in the result of our Congressional Elections, and to the still more powerful requisition just made. Will they, in the true spirit of their creed, and with the professions of democracy still warm from their lips, come forward and make a sacrifice of personal considerations on the altar of duty, or will they still hold on in defiance of the wishes of the people? We shall see.

But as an humble member of the Whig party, speaking as we believe the sentiments of the great mass of that party, we trust, whether our Senators resign or not, that strong Resolutions will be passed, embodying the feelings of the people of North Carolina on the absorbing topics of the day. Justice to their constituents, and the preservation of their rights, demand from the Legislature a Protest against the passage, by the next Congress, of Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasury Scheme, and against all and every act calculated to take power from them and concentrate it in the hands of the Executive. The subject of the Public Lands is also one of immense importance to North Carolina, and Congress should be emphatically informed by our Legislature, that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them." We shall recur to this subject again.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

The present outcry against banks and banking, affords a striking illustration of the binding influence of political party politics upon the minds of men. A few years ago, the currency of this country was the very best in the world. No other answered with so much perfection and convenience and economy all the purposes of a currency over so extensive a territory. Every bank in the Union redeemed its notes in gold or silver when presented, while the bills of the smallest branch—of any and every branch—of the U. S. Bank were not only at par, but *were preferred to specie*, from the remotest but of civilized man in Arkansas, or Missouri, or Wisconsin to the farthest extremity of Canada. The currency possessed all the advantages of specie with none of its disadvantages. What better could be wished or conceived? The country was fully satisfied. It could not be otherwise, so long as the people were allowed to look at the subject apart from other disturbing influences. As soon, however, as managing politicians succeeded in bringing it into connection with the popular elections, the great disturbing influence of our country, strange as it may seem, thousands upon thousands saw evils to be remedied which no one ever felt, and mischiefs brewing which it never before entered their imagination to dream of. During the administration of Mr. Adams, a proposition was made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevenson from Virginia, afterwards appointed Speaker of the House, and then Minister to Great Britain, to sell the stock held by the Government in the U. S. Bank. This proposition was understood to be hostile to the bank and to be designed as an entering wedge to its overthrow. It was understood to test the strength of the small party of discontents with the existing provisions of law for regulating the currency. How small the party was, appears from the fact that after discussion and the most ample time for deliberation and management, Mr. Stevenson with the utmost exertion of his talents and influence, could procure but *seven* votes for his proposition. We speak from memory, but believe we are correct. Almost the wildest project that ever entered the head of any tenant of a lunatic asylum, if supported by the ingenuity and eloquence and popularity of such a man as Mr. Stevenson, would receive as many supporters among any promiscuous assemblage as large as the House of Representatives, congregated from the different States of the Union. Reflecting men considered the currency regulation perfect and settled.

Such was the state of things when Gen. Jackson, during the first term of his administration, being persuaded by less patriotic and less honest sycophants around him, that the success of his administration was necessary to the prosperity of the country if not to the stability of our republican institutions, and that therefore it was right to employ the patronage and influence of the government in controlling the elections, undertook, with that view, among many other things no less exceptional, to dictate to the U. S. Bank whom it should employ in the management of its branches. He probably considered the bank a department of the government, and therefore rightfully, if not formally, under his control. The directorship of the bank proved too stiffnecked for him, and refused to submit to the yoke of his authority. It hereby, of course, incurred the implacable hatred of the efficient General and his managers and adherents, who forthwith commenced a war of extermination against it, in which they persevered until they finally enlisted their whole political party in the warfare, and then being in the ascendant, they of course succeeded. But every dog has his day. The scale is turning. They, in turn, are now being put down, and a bank, if not the same bank, will, in due time, rise upon their ruins. Things will then, once more, return to their former state.

The hostility against the U. S. Bank was not confined to that institution, but by a very natural process extended itself to all banking. The party, in the infatuation of its blind zeal, actually worked itself, against all reason and all experience, into an anti-bank, specie party.

We sat down only to pen a few words introductory to an extract from an article in the Columbia Telescope, written in defence of the banks against the assaults made upon them, from which we shall detain the reader no longer. It is as follows:

First, then, of the *insecurity* of Bank credits—In South Carolina, the charters of all Banks, (except the Bank of the State of S Carolina) render their respective stockholders liable individually, from their private and separate property, to double the amount of their capital stock. As security for their issues, it follows then, that there is a triple guaranty, in private and corporate assets, which even the most prudent would not desire to strengthen, if the security were offered upon a private transaction For the security of the issues of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, over and above its corporate assets, the faith of the State is ultimately pledged; and with a taxing power which for the credit of the State, may be used to the average of a general confiscation, the whole property within it is thus made liable as an ultimate guaranty for the soundness of the Bank's circulation. It is true, that since the prevalence of the metallic mania, a new test of solvency or security has arisen. A certain *honest* Bank, in a certain very honest and plodding country, once confined its issues to the amount of metals on deposit; and that being the *honest* standard, the age must recede to it, or on failure to do so, the credit system must lapse into insecurity and the Banks into insolvency. To accomplish the desired security, in the memorable words of the Hon Enoch Beardsley, "credit must perish," and the Banks must become, like ready money Jack, keeping time to the gingling of their own hard dollars, or be formally reduced to a surrender of their charters! Whether coins are the only honest medium of payment, or whether they will ultimately sink down into a mere means of expressing the denominations of value, I shall not stop to discuss; but to a plain man, a specie basis, as the only solvent basis for circulation, does, to say the least, seem an absurdity. Why a different test for individual and corporate solvency? and who would measure the ability of an individual to meet his engagements by the number of coins in his breeches pockets? It is humiliating even to be brought to the formal statement of such absurdities as a means of their exposure; it would be an insult to the understanding of an enlightened public, to offer to discuss them.

Upon the point of *security*, Mr. H C. Carey in his work upon the credit system has collated facts in regard to the banking system of this country, which place it upon a basis on which it may, and forever will, rest secure against ignorant denunciation and clamour. He has shown that the average loss by failure of Banks to redeem their issues, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, from 1811 to 1830, was *one eleventh of one per cent. upon their capital*, and about one five-hundredths of one per cent upon operations facilitated by them. In New York, the average loss has been less than half of one per cent. on the stockholders, and on the public about *five dollars in a million*, by substituting bank notes for coin.

The whole average of loss in all the above States, New York included, from 1811 to 1830, by the substitution of Bank issues for coins, was one four-hundredth part of one per cent, or about *one dollar upon every forty thousand of capital* In the las fifteen years, it has not exceeded *five dollars in a million!*

In his "considerations upon the currency and banking systems of the U. States." Mr. Gallatin states the annual loss by *wear of coins merely*, where a metallic currency is employed instead of a paper substitute, at $70,000, upon every $40,000,000—According to the showing of Mr. Carey, the average loss upon the same amount of Bank notes, in the above states, for the last fifteen years, is $200, or $5 per million; and hence the annual saving (and by consequence, addition to their capital,) upon the above amount, by the substitution of notes for coins, has been $69,800, or one million and forty-seven thousand dollars in fifteen years Does this not show, conclusively, that organized credit is not only a more convenient, but a more *secure* instrument of commerce, than coins, by the amount of difference in the losses upon each? If not, let us have the benefit of a refutation.

Sam Slick's Idea of Geology.—The shrewd Clockmaker says, "I never hear of 'secondary formations' without pleasure—that's a fact. The ladies, you know, are the secondary formation, for they were formed arter man—and as for *trap*, if they an't up to that it's a pity."

A lady asked her physician whether snuff was injurious to the brain? "No" said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MORE DISUNION PROPOSED.

That unprincipled desperado, who conducts the Washington Globe, *alarmed* probably by the constantly increasing and accumulating evidence of the approaching downfall of Van Burenism, and of course of the end of his own profitable career as the mouth-piece of Loco Focoism, is now engaged in the meritorious attempt to stir up and enkindle the strong and bitter passions of the South, against the people of the East and North. That he, and the leaders of the party at Washington, and throughout the Union, should be alarmed at what is daily passing before their eyes, is not to be wondered at. He cannot but be sensible, that unless the progress of things is checked, unless some means or measures can be speedily devised to turn the tide, from present appearances, long before the election takes place, Martin Van Buren will not have a solitary champion, who will step forward upon the political stage, and even name him as a candidate for re-election. This, in itself considered, might not be deemed a matter of much importance. Probably few men have ever risen high in political station, who could boast of fewer real, disinterested friends, than the present chief magistrate of the United States. But no man draws after him a longer train of mercenary adherents, than President Van Buren. But as his whole claim to influence and weight of character depends upon his retaining the office which he now holds, they are of course quite as anxious to uphold him in his public station, as if he had as many qualifications for the office as were possessed by George Washington himself. Among all the varieties which make up the unnumbered host of dependents on Executive favor, very few have so deep and important a stake in the permanency of Loco Focoism as Mr. Blair himself. The Globe of August 25th, contains this gentleman's auto-biography, in which, after a concise history of his prior life, and its events, he says, "We resigned our clerkship, came to Washington, established the the Globe, and having obtained, *through the popularity of the President* and the public favor, a large circulation, and *some public work*, we have been enabled to discharge all our debts, and *realize the little property on which we reside.* This cost unremitting attention, and some industry, and a *little capacity*. What we have earned has been *honestly earned.*" Mr. Blair has accomplished all this since the commencement of General Jackson's administration. This must be considered as doing what is called "*pretty well,*" for so short a time. But when it is recollected, that the "some *public work*" of which he so modestly speaks, has been performed as printer to the Government, an office which is believed to have brought a profit of fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year, for a number of years past, nobody will doubt that he is willing to run great risks for the security of his object. As the aspect of things grows more dark and portentous, it is natural to find a patriot of this description, alarmed at the signs of the times, when they prognosticate nothing but evil.

An editorial article appears in the Globe of August 24th, of which the following is an extract:—

"*The Federalists* have sought, and are still seeking, to establish a broad distinction between the North and the South, founded on assumed superiority of the one, and the inferiority of the other, in those human attributes which alone give true dignity to moral nature. They have not only stigmatized the people of the South by every epithet of reproach and scorn, but, at the same instant, struck a blow at the heart of their prosperity, safety and happiness In short, they have slandered their good name, undermined their happiness, and endangered their most vital interests.

"We speak of the language and proceedings of *Federal* newspapers and *Federal* meetings in the Northern and Eastern States, having a reference to the great vital principles of Southern prosperity; of the unqualified denunciation of the whole South from one extremity to the other; and of various speeches and writings, in which it is proposed to wrest the Constitution from its great objects of combining, and, at the same time, guarantying the rights of the States, for the purpose of enabling the Federalists the more effectually to attack and overthrow *an institution* on which *is based the entire social system of the South*, together *with its prosperity*, if not *its existence*"

We do not believe that the great body of the people in the slave states, however sensitive they may be at the idea that the system of slavery—which is the institution to which Mr. Blair so feelingly alludes—may be disturbed or endangered, will be satisfied to trust their case in his hands, or consider themselves responsible for the language he may use, or the sentiments he may utter, respecting their situation, or their affairs. The truth is, the whole article is built upon a false and fraudulent foundation. *The Federalists, as such*, have nothing to do with modern abolitionists. Individuals who once were Federalists, very probably may be found among abolitionists. And so they were in General Jackson's councils, and as they are in President Van Buren's councils, and among his confidential advisers. Federalists, as a party, as Mr. Blair well knows, have long ceased to exist; and when he made the charges in the foregoing passages, he asserted a falsehood, as he very well knew. His object was base and contemptible in the most extreme degree. It was to excite a prejudice against the opponents of the administration, on grounds totally destitute of truth, for the purpose of inducing the ignorant and the worthless to support a cause, which stands upon no solid foundation, and is now tottering to its fall. The cause that requires such aid to support and sustain it, ought to meet with the reprobation of all virtuous persons; and the man who resorts to such means to benefit an administration or an individual, is a fit object for the scorn and detestation of an honest and independent community.

And can it be supposed, that the high-minded, independent, and chivalric inhabitants of the Southern States, will feel gratified at the impertinent interference of Mr. Blair in their concerns, or by an attempt on his part to excite hostility and resentment in their minds, on such grounds as he has chosen? In all probability nearly ninety-nine out of a hundred of the persons in the Northern and Eastern States, whom Mr. Blair calls Federalists, disapprove of the measures of those who are called abo-
ists. And yet, with a degree of
characteristic of his station, and
suits, he would first make the Abo
all Federalists, and then transform
Federalists into Abolitionists—a
establishing, and then of building
multiplying a political party, which
heve never entered into the imagin
any person beside the editor of the
Will the inhabitants of the Southern
be desirous of having it understood
the entire social system of their
ties, together with its prosperity, if
existence, is based upon slavery! W
scarcely imagine any thing more
to the human character than this
But if it is so, and the feelings of
ple of the slave states are truly
by the editor of the Globe, they can
bring his principles and his feelings
touch-stone, which will shew him
sincere in his professions of friend
them and their rights. Let them
John C. Calhoun as a candidate
next election, for the office of Pre
the United States, and they will be
ascertain how highly and sincere
Blair venerates the vital principles
ern prosperity, and how much he
about the overthrow of an institu
which the entire social system of
tion of the Union is based.

The Rich and the Poor.—It
apparent, from the repeated evidence
day occurring, that an attempt is
heartless and unprincipled partizans
Locofoco ranks, to inflame the pub
and promote party ends by sow
of discord between different classes
ciety. This base and vicious
despairing faction, dishonorable
cians and disgraceful to the
ter, was put in full requisition
late exciting contest in our State.
the more wary and artful
party Presses, candidates stood
the people, and publicly boasted
were destitute of education, and
the discipline of the School-room
more thriving portions of the
were denounced as "ruffle-shirt
and burdened with other disgusting
tions, intended to reach the ear
the favor of the ignorant; and thus
cry is still echoed by political
People of North Carolina, we
to beware of these vile attempts
and deceive you. You have triumphed
them in the recent contest; but the
still be kept up. The hirelings of
ministration will resort to every
ble and surreptitious mean to
power fast receding from their
have, by a course of outrageous
structive measures, brought upon
try a deplorable state of derangement
distress, affecting alike the rich
poor; and when the honest
country arouse from their false
hurl their rebuke at the perpetrators
endeavor to shun their doom by
gainst the *rich.*—*Honest* men of
will *you* listen to this unprincipled
Will *you* favor this unblushing
in men who, at the same time,
gally squandering the public
ing the yearly tribute of the
hireling stipendiaries, and doing
power to increase the burthens
by prodigal expenditures, and by
calculated to enforce a resort to
rate of TAXATION? We have
regard for your intelligence to
a moment. Keep an eye upon
resort of political hypocrisy; and
that no sinking faction ever yet
to merited destruction, without
means, however vile and degrading
its doom.—*Raleigh Register.*

Rebecca Lamar.—An affecting
relative to this lady, who it will
bered was one of the female
ill-starred passengers on board the
has just come to our knowledge.
mar, says a gentleman from
whose life was saved on the same
the wreck, was our guardian angel
the desponding, alleviating the
those who had seen the wares of
close over their nearest and dearest
and administering hope and consolation
to the veteran sailor, to whom scenes
ror and dismay had long been
great, in fine, was the confidence
in the heart of every member of
tunate band, that those whose
never to reach the shore alive,
felt their hour approaching, requested
favor, that they might be allowed
their heads upon her lap, and
their dying moments with all the
she was capable of affording.
those who were unable to
rors of that awful hour, with
turned towards her who had
or blanched beneath the
although the stoutest hearts had
the boldest trembled in anticipation
fate.

How do the glories of a Catharine
rimis, or a Margaret de Valdemar
fore the virtues of such a woman,
who bear the name of Lamar,
cherish it more proudly, than if it
wealth, or power, or nobility upon
sessor.—*Boston Times.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A New way to get Money from a
A good joke is told in the Cincinnati
the extraordinary efficacy of these
the most hopeless case. A merchant
cinnati, (the story says,) was refused
count at bank, was disconsolate
to lift next day and was out of
spair was written on his face, when
a newspaper in which was related
cumstance of an old and decrepid
being restored to blooming youth, by
ly reading the sign over one of Dr.
dreth's "own office." An idea flashed
him—he determined to make the experiment
of trying their efficacy on Bank Directors,
and accordingly he repaired immediately
and procured a box. He
the office, and procured a box. He
folded up with his note, and sent a
hopper to the Bank who presented the
to the Directors, and awaited the
The rest will soon be told—the
the box worked upon them so forcibly
they ordered the money to be
instanter!

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

is now known that the Whigs will have ority on joint ballot of at least 14 in

This great and auspicious revo- bodly.

e in public sentiment, to whatever cau- attributable, will call forth one loud ac- of approbation from the Republican of the country; and concentre the s of the State in a Legislature convened auspices so noble and beneficial. But here is cause, however, for exultation. e is also cause for undissembled regret. e of our ablest men have been defeated, by means too which a party more reck- more unscrupulous, in other respects, the present dominant one, would have ed to use. In Orange, Judge Mangum Hugh Waddell, Esq. have been defeat- nd Mr. Graham, the only whig mem- ect, was opposed by some with all the ce of party spirit, though he general- mmanded the confidence and support parties. From us there is no flattery aise of the two former gentlemen de- ed. To announce their names is to regard for their high moral worth and g talents—to announce their defeat is prize their fellow-citizens of a transient to the public councils which will be ex- ely felt and regretted. But are they ered? NO! And we hurl theirs and ple's stern defiance in the teeth of the democratic party! Mr. Moore, of ax, and Mr. Gales, of Wake, have also defeated. We regret this. Mr. Moore gentleman of superior endowments; and le means used by THE party in this to defeat Mr. Gales, constitute the phant evidence of his vigilance and a-

at what will be effected by the next Le- ture? Will Messrs. Brown and Strange structed? Or will they choose the "bet- part of valor," and resign their seats? they "shuffle off the" Senatorial "coil?" *there's the rub!* To go into retirement *o sleep*—perchance to *dream!*"—but of future elevation—to give up the fishes the loaves of office, and all those myriad favors which Senators are heirs to? Ah! lemen, Shakspeare knew full well who ld live after him!

ut, say THE party, the *Sub-Treasury* be the test—the Nullifiers will vote us there, and we shall thus have a ma- y. *The Nullifiers!* Why, in the name consistency, when were these excommu- ted and villified Nullifiers united to r brotherhood, and invited to participate *your* political communion? *Invited?*—not invited—CLAIMED as *your* allies contest against their own principles, *the hts of the States!* But what induce- have you offered them? What reminis- ces of by-gone times have been revived, to bind you so kindly togother? To w this, we must here consult your 'Stand- oracle, which just now aspires to quite ulous cultivation of this new acquaint- ship:

efore he was inspired with the hope of e aid from this party, he held the follow- language:

What does it matter to the people whether e White is a nullifier or not, if he is their didate; the instrument of their party, by h they hope to vault into power, and if they not, then to destroy the best Constitution the d ever saw. These remarks are not in a spir- f party."

* * * * * *

Leave to her (South Carolina) statesmen, the LHOUNS, the Hamiltons, and the McDuffies, control of our destiny, and no solitary mourn- will mark the terrific era; no Carthagenian sor- r shall contemplate the destruction of a single ble; not even the western hemisphere will a- be darkened, but freedom will find her final olution, amidst the ruined hopes of a disap ted world."

Oh! how wicked, thus to call up the Car- genian shades, to mourn over the shrine ur buried liberties! But hear him a-

There was a time when Mr. Calhoun was sus- ed, and when the patriots of our country ld his criminal ambition. But that time is he is now known; and is as much entitled to political confidence of the American people, das Iscariot was to that of the faithful eleven d no more."

* * * * *

In the whole array of human absurdities, there ot be found one more fantastic and foolish Null-fication; and no man has ever adopted the full exercise of his judgment, who pos- d brains worth bestowing on an idiot. It is ed by those who seek a dissolution of the n, because they know the people will not to the voice of revolution, and therefore un- the hypocritical plea of "State Rights" pro- ate a doctrine, which, whenever it is adopted s essentially dissolve the Union, as if Mr. oun were now enjoying the fruition of his s, under the title of John the First, king of Carolinas; or as if we had our dukes and earls Orange, of Chatham, of Wake, &c."

* * * * *

We believe that Mr Calhoun is really insane, the subject of Nullification and the topics con- ted therewith; and such must be the plea of historian, or he will go down to posterity as a of execrable fame."

We now ask, how can the Standard or and his party have the downright im- ence to claim the men here so bitterly ounced, as their political allies and ends? Do they flatter themselves that great State Rights party have forgotten threatening tones of the proclamation— stern and bloody force bill—the angry sults and illiberal inuendoes made and own upon their former glory and their ting institutions and liberties? These ts are too deeply identified with the ory of the country to be soon forgotten. w then can they believe State Rights n insensible to the consequences of a on so unnatural and inauspicious? We ieve Mr. Calhoun to be as sane at this ment as ever he was—so does every one and yet the Standard would seek an al- nce with the "*insane Nullifier!*" And uch epithets have been heaped by this nt upon Mr. Calhoun, what may not the minent State Rights men of North Caro- expect? As Sub-Treasurers, they may the moment be flattered; but that done h, they will be kicked out of doors, and free to go Southward if they like. We ow that some Sub-Treasury Nullifiers ve been flattered by THE party—and we ow further, that they hate flattery from ch a source as they do a viper's breath. they support the Sub Treasury, they will so from the impulse of long-cherished nciples, and without uniting themselves th this self-styled democratic party. As some others upon whom the Standard nts, we can tell him that he has mis- ford, is called upon to support the Sub-Treasury. Now we happen to know, from the very best authority, that Mr. Rayner WILL NOT support this measure. He opposed it before the people of Hertford, presented and advocated the principles of a National Bank, and had the gratification of seeing it approbated wherever it was properly understood. And we believe the people of Mr. Rayner's district will support him in this course. He is already spoken of as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Sawyer, the Sub Treasury member, and we are induced to believe he will be elected. Mr. Rayner is a young gentleman of promise and talent, having distinguished himself in the Convention and in the Legislature of the State.

Neither can the Standard count upon Mr. Gilliam, of Granville. That gentleman may be opposed to a National Bank, but we believe he will oppose the Sub Treasury, and render the whigs an able and undivided support. The fact is, the Standard must be content with its avowed friends. To obtain a Sub-Treasury majority is impossible, whatever may be anticipated from the union of parties. The Whigs know their object. They know that Gov. Branch was run, not with the hope of being elected, but with the intention of dividing the Whig party, and transferring the State Rights and Sub-Treasury men to the Van Buren ranks. But they have failed, and are now whistling to keep up courage—counting on this man and that—when the fact is evident, from their seeking an alliance with a party which they have bitterly denounced, that they know themselves to be in a more hopeless minority than ever they were. The tide of a tremendous revolution is sweeping over the State, and the catch words and conjurations of the Van Buren party fall powerless on its waves as did Canute's voice upon the ocean's angry bosom. The PEOPLE are vindicating their rights, and how dare a selfish party seek an alliance with them? Such an alliance can never take place. The whig party stand alone, "now and forever, one and inseparable!" All who advocate a pure and equitable government, freedom of opinion and freedom of suffrage, as contradistinguished from corruption, extravagance, and executive proscription, no matter by what name called, or by whoever led on, are UNITED, and have been so since the iron times of the revolution.—Shoulder to shoulder they stood up together against the oppression of England. The career of our proud Republic has purified their principles, and gloriously exemplified the capacity of man for self-government.—Shall either the machinations of our enemies or transient divisions of opinion, now disunite us? Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it our country!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"THE DERNIER RESORT."

We noticed, in another column, the attempt made by some of the Locofoco party, to excite jealousy against all men of property and standing in society. This charge cannot be denied. The spirit of *agrarianism* is abroad in the land! There are politicians base enough to attempt the subversion of society, and the prostration of law and order, to accomplish a political object. These men bawl out "aristocrat" against all who differ from them in opinion, and call on the "Democratic Party" *(sub hoc nomine)* to unite with them in overthrowing the established order of society, in disregarding the rights of property, and overturning the very principles on which government is founded! To prove this, we have only to refer to the sentiments avowed by their prints, and re-echoed by their politicians; we have only to note the movements and devices of their partizans in Tammany, from whence these obnoxious sentiment first took root, and observe the rapidity with which they are increasing in boldness and extent. The following are some of the tenets which they now avow, as a part of their political creed:

"Let us then look upon the rich man, as he has been, or as he now is, among us, rather as a *curse* than as a *blessing*," "which it is proper to exterminate;" "nor let the word exterminate be thought a harsh one."

"But the work which I present for the consideration of my fellow citizens, goes further. It attempts to show that the whole system of the *laws of property*, in all countries, is such that *no man has any just and true title to his possessions at all*"

"If in the following pages, I have shown," &c "it will be conceded, no doubt, that I have shown enough to justify my fellow-citizens in *pulling down the present edifice of society*, and to induce them to *build up a new one in its stead*"

"Let a census be taken of the people" "Let each citizen give an inventory of all property in his or her possession, of whatever description, and to whomsoever it may belong. Let there be next a *dividend* made among *all such citizens who shall be of and over the age of eighteen*."

What do the honest and industrious people of the Union say to these base sentiments, so boldly and explicitly avowed? Is the industrious Mechanic, who, by years of frugality and toil, has worked out comparative comfort for himself and family, to surrender his hard earnings to the senseless *loafer* in the streets, the frequenter of grog-shops, and the sluggish idler who never aspired to a nobler station than the cock-pit or the gambling-house? Is the honest Farmer to be told by swaggering, pennyless braggarts, that he "*has no right to his possessions at all!*"—that he is regarded as "rather a *curse* than a *blessing*," and as such, ought to be "*exterminated?*" And what say men of honesty and intelligence, of all parties, to the proposed "division" of their possessions "among all such citizens who shall be of and over eighteen?" This *modest* proposition may answer well enough as an "available" plea among the "floating scum" of the Locofoco ranks, but the party will find it *no go* with the industrious yeomanry of the land.

Power of Electricity.—A salad of mustard or water cress may be produced in a few minutes by the assistance of electricity. The process is to immerse the seed for a few days previously, in diluted oxymuriatic acid, then sow it in a very light soil, letting it be covered with a metalic cover, and then bring it in contact with an electrical machine By the agents employed in this process, eggs, which require from nineteen to twenty days application of animal heat to hatch them—may be hatched in a few hours. Rain water, apparently free from any noxious animalcula, in an hour may be rendered full of living

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1838.

What do they prove?—The N. C. Journal copies an extract from an editorial in our paper of the 22d ult. relative to the *qualification of voters;* the opinion of the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman and Hillsborough Recorder on the same subject, are also given, dissenting from the construction we placed on the 8th section of our State Constitution. Now we ask, what do they prove? Certainly nothing more than what we have already expressed, that different constructions are held in different counties, and no doubt, very often at different precincts in the same county. We therefore repeat, a decision should be had of the Supreme Court to settle the matter, so as to produce a uniformity on the subject throughout the State.

Hon. Waddy Thompson.—We perceive that Mr. Tandy Walker has declined the canvass in the Senatorial district of South Carolina at present represented by Gen. Thompson. No other candidate has yet taken the field in opposition. This is Mr. Calhoun's district. We trust Gen. T. may be able to sustain himself. We feel a particular interest in his re-election. He has ably represented the interests of his constituents, and has won for himself golden opinions. For talents, manly independence, high and honorable bearing, he ranks with the most conspicuous of the South Carolina delegation. The position he occupies is alike honorable to himself and to his constituents. It required no ordinary degree of firmness to maintain a course upon the Sub-Treasury in opposition to Mr. Calhoun and to the Legislature. To resist popular delusion when the interests of the great body of the people demand such resistance, and to rely upon time, the great restorer, for ultimate justice and approbation, is the most painful and difficult task the patriot-politician can be called upon to perform.

The people should hesitate long before they sacrifice, at the dictation of others, a trusty and well tried servant, who has served them faithfully in periods of peril and of danger, for a mere honest difference of opinion upon a question of at least doubtful expediency. The moral courage to resist their will is itself an evidence of honesty and virtue. We cannot believe that gallant South Carolina can stoop to such a course. The re-election of General Thompson would be another evidence of her generous disposition, hitherto manifested to cherish and sustain all the talent in her borders. Whatever be the faults of our sister State, in this particular she sets North Carolina a bright example. She is constantly exerting herself to place upon the Federal arena her mighty in intellect, and never has yet proscribed a talented son for honest difference of opinion upon questions merely political. But we,—we blush to record it—suffer a Gaston, a Badger, a Swain, a Cameron, an Eccles, a Fisher, a Haywood, and a host of talent, to repose unnoticed and unknown abroad, while we push Mr. Bedford Brown, *et id omne genus*, into prominent notice in the most honorable appointment the State has to bestow.

The Oxford Examiner, in copying an article from the Observer of the 29th ult., makes the following comments:—

"We know nothing of Mr. Rayner's present position, but we can say in behalf of Mr. Gilliam, that the Standard and its partizans have nothing to look for from him but hard blows. We attended one of the muster grounds during the electioneering campaign, and had the satisfaction to hear Mr. G., in his address to the people, condemn the wasteful extravagance, the corruption, and inconsistencies of the administration in terms strong and emphatic. His speech on the occasion was a most happy exposition of the abuses of the Reforming, Retrenching Administrations. Mr. Gilliam, as is well known, is opposed to a National Bank; and he is also opposed to the scheme of the administration for managing the public finances."

Modern Democrats.—G. D. Wall, Senator from New Jersey, said at the last session of Congress, in the U. S. Senate, "Here, sir, in the presence of the American People, I avow that I was a *Federalist*, and acted with that party, zealously and actively, so long as their flag waved in New Jersey."

James Buchanan, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, once said, "If I thought I had one drop of *Democratic blood* in my veins, I would let it out."

Henry Hubbard, U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, was the prime mover in getting up the meeting at which delegates were chosen to the *Hartford Convention* from New Hampshire.

John H. Prentiss, a Van Buren member of Congress from New York, published a paper at Cooperstown during the late war, from which the following extracts are copied:—

"It is with sensations of indescribable pleasure that I find myself enabled to announce the complete triumph of the Federalists. "If my humble labors in the cause of my native country have produced the change in favor of federalism, in this county, then have I arrived at the *acme* of my hopes, the summit of all my wishes." "The frightful Hydra of Democracy begins to droop its head before the Heaven-derived spirit of Federalism. "Democracy!" a monster wild as that which roams the Libian waters and joys to drench his tusks in blood—a pestilence that spreads contagion over the whole extent of our country—a pernicious blast that withers every thing it touches."

Roger B. Taney, the Chief Justice of the United States, in 1815 denounced Mr. Madison as "*worthy only of a halter.*" Was it for this specimen of Democracy that he received the reward of his present office?

C. J. Ingersoll, U. S. Attorney for Pennsylvania, said in a letter to Mr. Binns, June 7th, 1807: "If I had been capable of reason and reflection when the American Colonies took up arms against the mother country, *I should have been a* TORY, nor can I ever consider *that* an application of reproach."

Samuel Cushman, member of Congress from New Hampshire, better known as the *Previous Question* member, during the late war was an officer of a Society, and publicly declared "he hoped to God *every American soldier* who marched to Canada would leave *his bones there.*"

These are the men who call themselves, and whom the Administration party call true "Democrats." During the war they insulted Madison and abused the then Democratic party. But now, forsooth, the Whigs are the real Blue Light Hartford Convention alien and sedition law Federalists, while the leading friends of the Administration are the most devout and unsophisticated Democrats! What jewels of consistency!

STATE ELECTIONS.

Rhode Island.—This gallant little State is true to her Whig principles. The Election has terminated and exhibits the following result:

	Senate.	House.
Whigs,	14	46
Locofocos,	0	25
Conservative,	0	1

Whig majority over all others, 31! Last year, the House of Delegates was composed as follows: Whigs 44, V. B. 28. A Senator to Congress is to be elected this Session.

From Missouri.—By the steamer Pawnee, dates of St. Louis Republican, late as the 27th and 28th of August have come to hand. Official returns of the Governor's election in Illinois, had been recieved from fifty four counties, and from thirteen counties unofficially. In all these the voters show a majority of five hundred and twenty eight for Carlin. There are four or five counties yet to be heard heard from, the result in which may change the majority. Official returns had not come in from the third congressional district—the general impression was that Stuart had succeeded—it is well ascertained that the Legislature will show a whig majority in the Senate of three, and in the House of five. A United States officer was to have left St. Louis on the 27th, on board of the Knickerbocker, for the Upper Mississippi, charged with the duty of paying off the annuities now due, to the Sac and Fox Indians.

SUPERIOR COURT—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton,	BAILEY.
Newbern,	TOOMER.
Raleigh,	SAUNDERS.
Wilmington,	NASH.
Hillsborough,	PEARSON.
Mecklenburgh,	SETTLE.
Mountain,	DICK.

We are much gratified in being able to contradict the publication, given in our paper a short time since, of the death of Mr. Joseph Gales Johnson, at Carrollton, Miss. That gentleman writes us, from Greensborough, Ala., that he is still alive and in good spirits, and "hopes to live many a day yet, although chronicled with the dead." Our account was taken from an exchange paper.—*Raleigh Register.*

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

The South America packet ship came up last night, with Liverpool dates to August 4th. The Earl of Durham had been violently attacked by Lord BROUGHAM, and by the Opposition in general, for his course with the prisoners in Canada. The banishments to Bermuda, without trial, were especially condemned. Lord Palmerston, being asked relative to the Northeastern Boundary business, said the matter was in a train of negotiation. Marshal Soult, after being feasted at Sheerness, was taken to France in a steamboat. Mr. John Van Buren has had the honor of dining with the Queen. The French blockade of Vera Cruz has been a subject of comment in the Commons. No steamship is advertised to leave Liverpool.

The markets generally were improving, and the late sales of cotton had been made at some slight advance. Both England and France are strengthening their squadrons in the Levant and the Mediterranean. U. S. Bank stock sold in London, August 1, at £25¾. The "three days" passed off in Paris without much *eclat*. The weather was unfavorable. The Russian fleet has been dreadfully scourged by a hurricane in the Black Sea. Three ships of the line, two corvettes, five brigs, and two steam-ships, besides eleven other vessels, were driven on the Circassian coast, where the natives plundered and burned all they could get at.

The crops in France were very promising, and in Ireland also, but in England and Scotland there will hardly be an average crop. Wheat, therefore, has advanced. The manufacturing districts in England were every day improving. American stocks were also improving, and upon them there are some slight advances, but the London market is so full of them that the quantity creates suspicion, if not alarm.

Origin of Inventions.—Electricity was discovered by a person observing that a piece of rubbed glass, or some similar substance, attracted small bits of paper, &c. Galvanism again owes its origin to Madame Galvani's noticing the contraction of the muscle of a skinned frog which was accidentally touched by a person at the moment of the professor, her husband, taking an electric spark from the machine—He followed up the hint by experiments. Pendulum clocks were invented from Galleo's observing the lamp in a church swinging to and fro. The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle maker placing two or more pair of spectacles before each other, and looking through them at distant objects. The glimpse thus afforded was followed up by older heads. The barometer originated in the circumstances of a pump, which had been fixed higher than usual above the surface of a well, being found not to draw water. A sagacious observer hence deducted the pressure of the atmosphere and tried quicksilver. The Argand lamp was invented by one of the brothers of that name having remarked that a tube held by chance over a candle caused it to burn up with a bright flame—an effect before unattainable, though earnestly sought after. Without the Argand lamp, light houses (to pass over minor objects,) could not be made efficient, and on the importance of these it is needless to dwell.—*Penny Magazine.*

Water Spout.—This interesting and somewhat unfrequent phenomenon was seen on Canandaigua Lake, on Saturday afternoon of last week, by a spectator who thus describes the sublime spectacle:

"At the time, a sudden squall from the northwest swept across the surface of the lake, which till then had been calm and unruffled. While watching the altered appearance of the lake, one portion of its surface, nearly opposite, was tossed by the action of the wind into a white spray, which kept moving in a southeasterly direction. As it approached the eastern shore, a thin white column of vapor rose into the air, waving to and fro like a huge serpent in a perpendicular position.—Directly above this column, though apparently unconnected with it, was a much large column of spray, performing rapid evolutions in the air—increasing in dimensions as it rose into the clouds, to the height of between two hundred and three hundred feet, and thus assuming very much the appearance presented by the volume of smoke which issues from the funnel of a steamboat. This appearance was maintaind, without much change, for the space of perhaps ten or twelve minutes, during which the white spray on the surface of the lake—forming the base from which the column of vapor arose—gradually contracted in circumference, and at last disappeared altogether. A few seconds after, the two pillars also disappeared, gradually merging, as it appeared into the heavy clouds which obscure the sky."—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

We understand that "the Democracy" of the City were considerably elated, on Friday night, by the reception of some news which gave them hopes of a majority in our State Senate. A meeting of "the party" was called; public dinners, celebrations, &c. were talked of, and other schemes concocted, to manifest their joy for their *supposed* escape from a complete drubbing.—We are not aware of the channels from which they received this information; but if the statements which give them so much satisfaction are taken from the Lincoln Republican and Fayetteville Journal, we advise them to "bide a bit," before they proceed to measures which may end in mortification and chagrin. Those prints, it is true, claim a majority in the Senate favorable to the Sub-Treasury; but if the principal actors at our "*Democratic*" meeting will consider a while, they will perceive that this statement is but an echo to their own, made a short time since. The Standard of the 22d ult. *inquired* (in its usual insidious manner) whether certain members of the State Rights party were not advocates of the Sub-Treasury. Seeing this, the Journal and Republican show *their* aptness at invention, by setting down these men as certainly belonging to the Sub-Treasury ranks. This comes back to us, and lo! those statements which received but little attention when promulgated by the organ in this City, are considered as so infallible when re-echoed by others, as to "set the whole sty in a roar!" The prime movers of the meeting, however, seemed to have some inkling of the true state of the matter—and recommended a delay until *certain information* could be obtained, considering it unsafe

"Again on futile hope to rest—
An unsubstantial prop at best."

Perhaps this is good policy—for we are confident that those who had "rather see the country deluged in blood" than a Whig triumph, will feel quite chop-fallen at the meeting of the Legislature, and *perhaps* they may realize the disagreeable fact, that "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."—*Raleigh Register.*

LAND OFFICE SUB-TREASURERS.

The following is a list of defaulting Sub-Treasurers connected with the land office in Mississippi and at one point in Arkansas. All these immense defalcations, it will be seen, are of recent date. Establish the Sub-Treasury system, and our custom houses, &c., will soon be on a par with the land offices:

Due from W. P. Harris, on the 16th March, 1836,	$109,178 08
Due from G. D. Boyd, August 31, 1837,	60,167 13
Due from L. Hawkins, November 9, 1835,	115,474 71
Due from J. W. Stephenson, on the 28th Jan. 1838,	63,859 60
Due from S. W. Beall, March, 1838,	30,097 39
Due from R. H. Sterling, January, 1838,	11,762 52
Due from A. Mitchell, February 28, 1837,	51,625 55
Due from A. Hutchins, November, 1837,	15,234 00
Total,	$577,410 00

A Card.—Western and southern merchants are informed that the humane keeper of the debtors' prison can furnish rooms and board separate from the cells and ordinary accommodations of the prison to those who are so unfortunate as to be arrested as non-resident debtors, for a very moderate charge for board and a trifle for the privilege. Apply to the turnkey, at the door of the debtor's prison.

We cut the above from one of the penny papers published in New York, that our southern friends may know, if they should be compelled to lie on the floor in New York, where they may pick a soft plank to rest their limbs upon. Be it so. But we trust the day is not far off when the commercial men of the south will sustain their own ports, and leave the northern prisons for other tenants. What says the South?

Norfolk Beacon.

One of the "Democracy!"—Wm. Grayson, the *Democratic* candidate for Governor of Maryland, in a late letter to his party in that State, acknowledges that he was a Federalist "as regarded old parties!" But what of that? He is now a Jackson-Van-Buren-Sub-Treasury-Democratic Republican!

There will be a remarkable eclipse of the sun, on the 18th instant, which, according to the American almanacs, will be annular in the Territory of Wisconsin, in the District of Columbia, and throughout or in some part of thirteen States, viz: throughout Michigan, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland—throughout Ohio and Virginia, with the exception of the south-west part of each—in the western and southern parts of New York—in the north-eastern part of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and in the County of Fairfield, in the south-west port of Connecticut.

Alexandria Gazette.

Gallantry.—Our friend of the Baltimore Sun says some very pretty things about the ladies.—*ex. gr.:*—

"We pity the man who voluntarily shuns the society of virtuous females. He robs himself of life's greatest enjoyment, and offers himself a self-immolated sacrifice at the shrine of prejudice. He is like the traveller, who would toil on his path oppressed and wearied with a burden, yet would churlishly reject assistance offered. * * * * The friendship of a pure virtuous woman, is the sweetening of misery's bitter cup; it is oil upon the waves of life's stormy sea, calming its troubled waters. * * * * * * * *

"We would say to all young men, court the society of ladies: heed not the jeers of silly pated witlings, disregard the tattle of idle gossips, but form as many female acquaintances as you can, strive to deserve their friendship, and study to retain it, and you will not only find a true source of enjoyment, but erect for your defence a barrier against the attacks of dissipation and vice."

By this Morning's Mail.

Vermont.—We have received partial returns only from this State; enough, however, to insure the election of *Jemison*, the Whig candidate for Governor. Horace Everett, Hiland Hall, and William Slade, Whigs, are re-elected to Congress. The Vergennes slip says: "If all the towns have done as well as those from which returns have been received, the Tories will meet a defeat that will discourage all after attempts on their part to gain an ascendancy."

Illinois.—Returns via New Orleans, copied from the St. Louis Republican of the 30th August, says, that Carlin, Loco Foco, is elected Governor; Stuart, a genuine Whig, Casey, a Conservative, and Reynolds, Van Burenite, are elected to Congress. Parties in the State Legislature stand as follows: Senate—Whigs 22, Vans 16, Conservatives 2. House—Whigs 46, Vans 41, Conservatives 5.

Pennsylvania.—IMPORTANT NEWS!—David R. Porter, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is about to be withdrawn, leaving a clear field for Ritner, the Whig candidate. It is said this movement is made by those deeply interested in *pocket*, to save their bets. Very large sums are said to have been staked on the result.

New Discovery of Land in Randolph.—Some of our citizens grumbled at the late valuation law, but we perceive it has brought to light upwards of thirty-three thousand acres of taxable land never before heard of in the finances of the county. The number of acres listed for taxation in the year 1836 was 402,675, valued at $7,409 78; the quantity in 1837, under the new law, was 455,369 acres, valued at $8,850 85,—showing an increase of 33,294 acres, and a larger amount of valuation by $144,056. The average valuation per acre was $1 84; now it is $2 03. The increase of valuation in town property is $5,677, viz: from $10,994 to $16,671. The total valuation of real estate in this county is now $901,705 including town property. The number of White Polls is 1,165; Black polls 582, in all 1,747. So that, at 6 cents on the hundred dollars valuation; our land taxes amount to $541,02; our Poll at 20 cents on the Poll to $349 40—making an aggregate revenue to the State of $890 42. The whole revenue raised in Randolph for County and State purposes, at 55 cents on the Poll and 17 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, is $2,493 74.

Ashborough Citizen.

MARRIED,

In this County, on Thursday evening last, at the residence of John McPhail, Esq., Mr. JAMES S. HARRINGTON to Miss MARGARET McLEAN, daughter of the late John McLean.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Charlotte, on the 31 instant, JAMES M. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Attorney at Law, and one of the Members elect to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next Legislature.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 12.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $2¾
Corn,	$1 a $1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a 1 12½
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Bacon, Corn and Flour, are becoming scarce in our market, and sell readily at our quotations.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

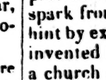
25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,

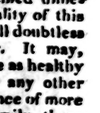
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.



Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator to the Estate of Alexander McTurk, deceased, at September Term, 1838, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate settlement of the same, and those having claims against the said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM BELL, *Architect,*
U. S. Arsenal, Hay Mount.

September 10, 1838. 10-3w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,

Expeditiously executed at this Office

New Boot & Shoe Warehouse.

VEADER & LITTLE,
140, Water Street.
NEW YORK,

Have taken the Old Stand of *A. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers 1000 Cases, comprising *an entire New and Fresh Stock of* BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting in part of—

Men's Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Brogans,
Do. Russet, Kip and thick Shoes,
Do. Calf, Morocco and Seal Pumps,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Shoes,
Women's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. do. do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Kid and Lasting do,
Do. Gaiter and Lasting Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Leather Welted Shoes,

Together with a complete assortment of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

—ALSO—

Fur, Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal CAPS, PAPER, &c., which are offered on the most favorable terms for CASH or *approved Paper*.

New York, July 28, 1838. 5 t15S.

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Head-ache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds. Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous Certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

August 27, 1838. 7tf

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN

Fayetteville, April 10. 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
582 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838

A CARD.

MR THOS SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

RAIL ROAD IRON,

For sale at the Depository, Charleston.

2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction Apply at the Office of the S. C. C. & R. R. Co, State street, Charleston.

Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5 t10.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County. Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838. }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

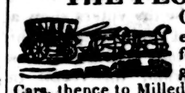
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Or four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS.
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

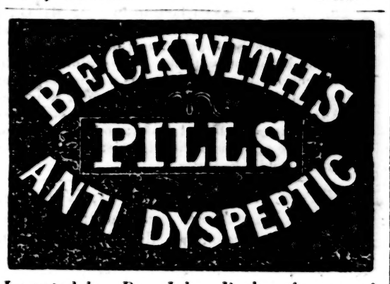
Commission and Forwarding Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr Belden's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, will continue the Business on his own account. He offers for sale—

25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back-country Whiskey,
20 do. N E Rum

E. W. WILLKINGS.

July 17, 1838. 2 2m.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J C BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do every thing I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Tyson & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville, 5tf

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Flirts, and other Tales, by Lady Bury; Never Despair; American Almanac; of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, Steamboats, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, he has which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES MARTIN

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting the same they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrent* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wanted.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway slave, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She says she is 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings, duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Bunting's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Mrs. Fry; Field; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Bury, Sketton, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Book, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, by Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Man; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Pollett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Biographical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi; Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Mariner; Beacon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.